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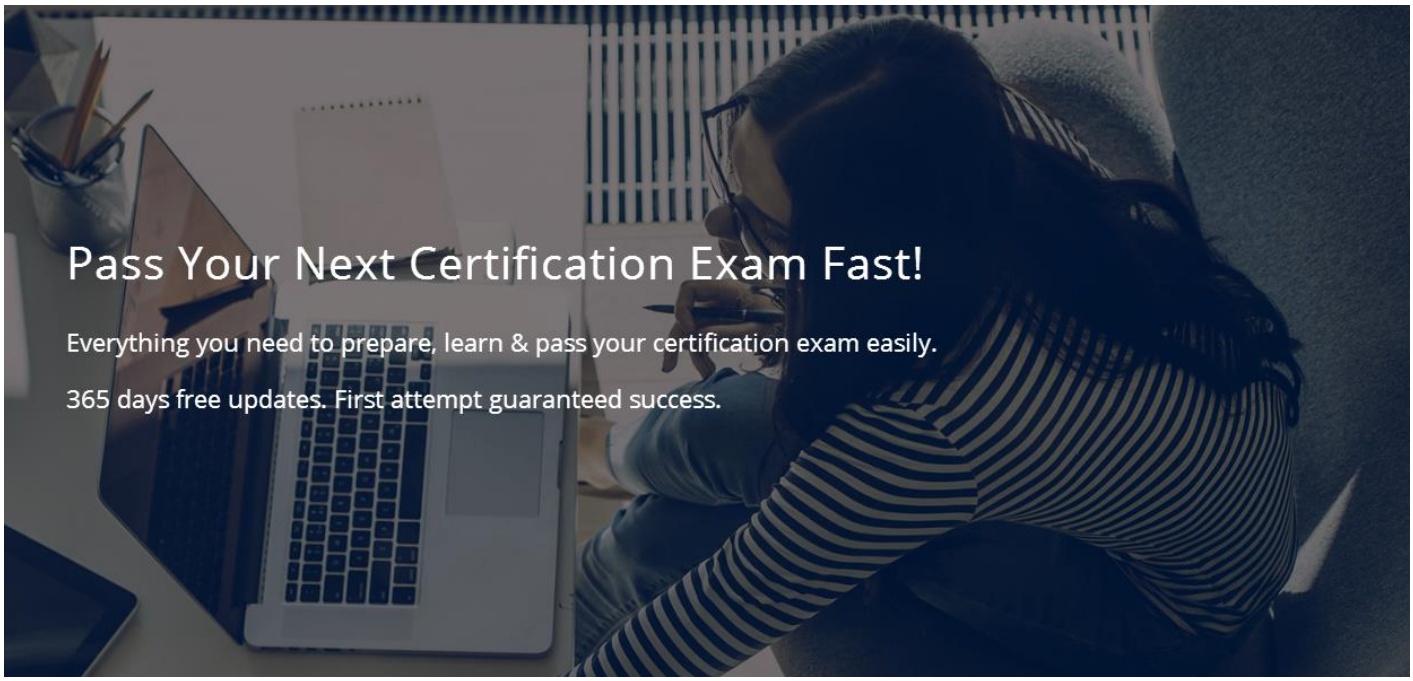

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Exam : **LEED-Green-Associate-KR**

Title : LEED Green Associate Exam (LEED-Green-Associate Korean Version)

Vendor : USGBC

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
건물주가 내년 물 사용량을 20% 줄이겠다는 목표를 세웠습니다. 다음 중 어떤 전략이 건물주가 설정한 물 사용량 절감 목표를 달성하기 위해 실내 물 수요를 줄이는 데 도움이 될까요?
A. 듀얼 플러시 변기 설치
B. 물탱크에 빗물 모으기
C. 건물급 수도계량기 설치
D. 변기 기능에 식수 사용
Answer: A
Explanation:
Installing dual-flush toilets can significantly reduce indoor water demand. Dual-flush toilets have two flush options: a half flush for liquid waste and a full flush for solid waste. By using less water for liquid waste, these toilets can reduce overall water consumption by up to 30%, helping to achieve the owner's water reduction goal. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 2
열섬 효과를 줄이기 위해 현장에서 사용되는 지붕 자재는 다음 조건을 충족해야 합니다.
A. 높은 반사율 및 높은 태양열 반사 지수
B. 낮은 반사율 및 높은 태양 반사 지수
C. 낮은 반사율 및 낮은 태양 반사 지수
D. 높은 반사율 및 낮은 태양 반사 지수
Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 3
전형적인 미국 사무실 건물에서 에너지 소비량이 가장 높은 건물은 어디인가요?
A. 조명
B. 냉각
C. 공간 난방
D. 온수
Answer: C
Explanation:
According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, space heating accounted for about 32% of energy use for all U.S. commercial buildings in 2018, followed by ventilation and lighting, each at about 10%1.
Space heating is the largest single energy end use in U.S. office buildings as well2.
Use of energy in commercial buildings - U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)1
DataTrends: Energy Use in Office Buildings | ENERGY STAR2

QUESTION NO: 4
다음 중 마시기에 적합한 물의 종류는 무엇입니까?
A. 회수수
B. 그린워터
C. 폭우

D. 식수

Answer: D

Explanation:

Potable water is water that is suitable for drinking. Potable water meets or exceeds the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) drinking water quality standards and is free of contaminants that are harmful to human health. The other options are not suitable for drinking. Graywater is wastewater from sinks, showers, and laundry that can be reused for non-potable purposes such as toilet flushing and irrigation. Greenwater is rainwater that is collected and stored for non-potable uses. Stormwater is runoff from precipitation that can carry pollutants and sediments into waterways. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 26; USGBC, [Water Efficiency], page 2.

QUESTION NO: 5

통합 프로젝트 계획 및 설계는 어떤 유형의 건물에 필수입니까?

A. 소매

B. 학교

C. 의료

D. 데이터 센터

Answer: C

Explanation:

Integrated Project Planning and Design is a prerequisite for healthcare facilities under LEED v4. The intent is to maximize opportunities for the adoption of cost-effective integrated green design and construction strategies as early as pre-design1.

LEED v4 | HPAC Engineering1

QUESTION NO: 6

다음 중 다른 곳에서 발생하는 배출을 보상하기 위해 감소, 방지 또는 격리되는 이산화탄소 환산 단위를 나타내는 것은 무엇입니까?

A. 녹색 전력

B. 수요 대응

C. 탄소 오프셋

D. 재생 에너지

Answer: C

Explanation:

Carbon offsets are used to balance emissions by reducing or sequestering equivalent amounts of CO# elsewhere. LEED supports using carbon offsets to meet energy and atmosphere goals.

QUESTION NO: 7

LEED 인증을 받으려면 프로젝트가 다음 사항을 충족해야 합니다.

A. 프로젝트 팀에 LEED AP를 고용합니다.

B. 건물 전체 수명 주기 평가 수행

C. 최소 0t 50포인트 획득 또는 전제 조건 충족

D. 모든 전제 조건을 충족하고 최소 포인트 획득

Answer: D
Explanation:
LEED certification is a process that evaluates the environmental performance and sustainability of a building project based on a set of rating systems. To earn LEED certification, a project must satisfy all the mandatory requirements, or prerequisites, of the chosen rating system, and earn a minimum number of points by meeting optional criteria, or credits. The number of points determines the level of certification: Certified (40-49 points), Silver (50-59 points), Gold (60-79 points), or Platinum (80+ points)123.
Employing a LEED AP (Accredited Professional) on the project team is not a requirement for LEED certification, but it can provide an advantage, as LEED APs have demonstrated their knowledge and expertise in green building and LEED rating systems. Having a LEED AP on the project team can also earn one point under the Integrative Process credit4.
Conducting a whole-building life-cycle assessment is not a requirement for LEED certification, but it can be an option for earning points under the Building Life-Cycle Impact Reduction credit. A life-cycle assessment is a method of evaluating the environmental impacts of a building over its entire life span, from extraction of materials to disposal or reuse3.
Earning a minimum of 50 points or meeting a prerequisite is not a sufficient condition for LEED certification, as it does not account for the other prerequisites or the level of certification. A project must meet all the prerequisites and earn at least 40 points to qualify for the lowest level of certification

QUESTION NO: 8
프로젝트 팀은 어느 단계에서 시운전 프로세스를 시작해야 할까요?
A. 건설 시작 시
B. 허가하는 동안
C. 건물이 운영된 후
D. 설계 초기 단계
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 9
프로젝트팀은 저유량 변기 설비를 사용하고 건물 내부에 비음용수 전략을 통합하고자 합니다. 이 전략은 어떤 범주에 해당합니까?
A. 혁신
B. 물 효율성
C. 지속 가능한 사이트
D. 최적화된 공정수 사용
Answer: B
Explanation:
The project team's strategy of using low-flow toilet fixtures and integrating non-potable water strategies for the building interior falls under the Water Efficiency category. The Water Efficiency category addresses the conservation and management of water resources in buildings and landscapes. Using low-flow toilet fixtures reduces the amount of potable waterused for flushing toilets, saving water and energy. Integrating non-potable water

strategies for the building interior involves using alternative sources of water, such as rainwater, graywater, or reclaimed water, for non-potable purposes such as toilet flushing or irrigation, reducing the demand for potable water and wastewater generation. The other options are not categories that this strategy falls under. Innovation is a category that recognizes exemplary performance, innovative strategies, or pilot credits that are not covered by existing LEED credits. Sustainable Sites is a category that addresses the selection, development, and maintenance of project sites in ways that minimize environmental impacts and enhance human health and well-being. Optimized Process Water Use is not a LEED category or credit. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, page 31; USGBC [Water Efficiency], page
1-2.

QUESTION NO: 10
LEED 프로젝트팀은 초기 검토를 통해 각 학점 범주에서 34학점을 획득할 수 있다고 밝혔습니다. 프로젝트가 LEED 실버 등급을 획득하려면 몇 점을 추가로 획득해야 할까요?
A. 추가 포인트 10점
B. 추가 포인트 15점
C. 추가 포인트 20점
D. 추가 포인트 30점
Answer: C
Explanation:
LEED certification is awarded based on the number of points a project earns across several categories of green building performance. The range of points required to achieve LEED Silver is 50-59, out of a possible
110 points. The other levels of LEED certification are: Certified (40-49 points), Gold (60-79 points), and Platinum (80 or more points)12. Therefore, if a project initially has 34 credit points,it would need 20 additional points to reach the minimum threshold for LEED Silver. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide2

QUESTION NO: 11
LEED 인증 절차의 첫 번째 단계는 무엇입니까?
A. 평가 시스템을 선택하세요
B. 문서 제출
C. 카트를 잡다
D. 디자인 문서 개발
Answer: A
Explanation:
According to the LeadingGreen Study Guide:
"The first step in the certification process is the Project Registration. Projects can be registered on the GBCI website (www.gbci.org)... Before registration, the process begins with selecting the appropriate rating system using the 40/60 rule..." Thus, selecting the correctrating systemis the initial key step before registration and documentation submission. The selection ensures alignment with the project type and its characteristics.

QUESTION NO: 12
전력 회사는 전력망의 최대 부하를 줄이고자 합니다. 다음 중 어떤 전략이 이 목표를 달성하는 데 가장 효과적일까요?
A. 건물 전력화
B. 구매력
C. 순 에너지 0
D. 수요 반응
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 13
프로젝트 팀이 프로젝트를 개발하고 건설 예산을 세울 때, 다음 중 어떤 사항을 포함해야 합니까?
A. 지역 전력회사로부터 구매한 친환경 전력
B. 일정 내 고유 소재 및 시스템 시간
C. 추가 연구 및 옵션 분석을 위한 예비비
D. 건물 유지 관리 작업의 미래 환경 영향
Answer: B
Explanation:
When developing the project and building construction budget, the project team should incorporate time in the schedule for unique materials and systems. This is because some green building strategies may require materials or systems that are not readily available or familiar to the local market. For example, using recycled or salvaged materials may require more time for sourcing and delivery. Similarly, installing renewable energy systems or high-performance HVAC systems may require more time for design and commissioning. Therefore, the project team should plan ahead and allocate sufficient time for these aspects of the project. References: LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide, Integrative Process, page 28

QUESTION NO: 14
공정수란 무엇인가?
A. 관개 목적으로 사용되는 흑수
B. 냉각탑 및 냉각기와 같은 산업 공정 및 건물 시스템에 사용되는 물
C. 주방 및 욕실의 세척수를 제외한 생활폐수
D. 용해되거나 부유하는 물질이 포함된 가정, 지역 사회, 농장 또는 산업에서 사용된 물 또는 소모된 물
Answer: B
Explanation:
process water is water that is used for specific processes in industries, businesses, or buildings. Process water can include water used for cooling, heating, washing, rinsing, sterilizing, humidifying, or other purposes. Process water can also include water used for building systems, such as cooling towers, boilers, chillers, or irrigation123.
Process water is different from domestic water, which is water used for human consumption or hygiene, such as drinking, cooking, bathing, or flushing toilets. Process water is also different from wastewater, which is water that has been contaminated by human or industrial activities and requires treatment before being discharged or reused24.

Process water is an important aspect of water efficiency in LEED certification. LEED v4.1 offers credits for optimizing process water use by reducing the demand or increasing the use of alternative sources of water, such as rainwater, graywater, or reclaimed water

QUESTION NO: 15
고형 폐기물에서 전용되거나 회수된 재료를 수집, 재처리, 마케팅 및 사용하는 것을 무엇이라고 하는가?
A. 재활용
B. 보관 체계
C. 회수된 자재
D. 건축자재 재사용
Answer: A
Explanation:
Recycling is the term for collecting, reprocessing, marketing and using materials that are diverted or recovered from the solid waste stream. Recycling is a process that transforms waste materials into new products that can be used for different purposes. Recycling reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills or incinerators, conserves natural resources, saves energy, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the intents of the Materials and Resources category is to "reduce waste through recycling during construction and occupancy" [1, p. 15]. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, [Recycling Basics | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency]

QUESTION NO: 16
실내 환경 품질 크레딧 범주에 따르면, 다음 중 비어 있는 공간으로 간주되는 곳은 어디입니까?
A. 기계실 및 전기실
B. 화장실
C. 학교 교실
D. 복도
Answer: A
Explanation:
According to the Indoor Environmental Quality credit category of LEED, mechanical and electrical rooms are considered unoccupied spaces. These spaces are typically not intended for human occupancy, except for maintenance or operational purposes, and therefore do not require the same level of environmental control (such as ventilation or temperature control) as occupied spaces. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 17
지역 우선 크레딧의 목표는 프로젝트 팀에 인센티브를 제공하는 것입니다.
A. 디자인 팀에 LEED AP를 사용하세요
B. 환경 교육 및 옹호 활동 확대
C. 지리적 특정 환경 문제를 해결하는 크레딧을 획득합니다.

D. 다른 지역보다 환경 영향에 대한 필요성이 더 큰 특정 지역의 필요성을 우선시합니다.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Regional priority credits are bonus points that are awarded to projects that achieve credits that address geographically specific environmental, social equity and public health priorities. These credits are not new LEED credits, but instead are existing credits that USGBC regional councils and chapters have designated as being particularly important for their areas. The goal of regional priority credits is to incentivize project teams to address the most critical and relevant environmental issues in their regions, such as water scarcity, air quality, habitat loss, or social equity12. Regional priority credits are based on the project's geolocation (latitude and longitude coordinates), which can be entered and confirmed during project registration in LEED Online2. Each project can earn up to four regional priority bonus points, one for each regional priority credit achieved3.

QUESTION NO: 18

다음 중 신축 및 대규모 리노베이션 평가 시스템을 위한 LEED의 최소 프로그램 요구 사항은 무엇입니까?

A. 최소 프로젝트 크기를 준수합니다.

B. 바닥 면적 계산에 임시 구조물 포함

C. 크레딧을 준수하는 단일 목적을 위한 사이트 경계를 정의합니다.

D. 국제 표준화 기구(ISO)의 모범 사례를 준수합니다.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The minimum program requirements (MPRs) are the basic characteristics that a project must possess in order to be eligible for LEED certification. One of theMPRs for the LEED for New Construction and Major Renovations Rating System is to comply with the minimum project size, which is defined as having a gross floor area of at least 1,000 square feet (93 square meters) that is capable of achieving a minimum level of energy efficiency13. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide3

QUESTION NO: 19

다음 시나리오 중 어떤 것이 프로젝트가 가장 많은 LEED 포인트를 획득하는 데 도움이 될 가능성이 있을까요?

A. 도시 외곽 저밀도 지역의 폐쇄된 쇼핑몰을 리노베이션합니다.

B. 고속도로와 기존 쇼핑몰 근처에 사무실과 아파트 건물을 건설합니다.

C. 다양하고 도보 가능한 비즈니스 지구와 중심 교통 연결성이 있는 대형 건물을 리노베이션합니다.

D. 환경 영향을 완화하기 위해 도시 외곽의 녹지 부지에 저밀도 프로젝트를 구축합니다.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This scenario would potentially help a project earn the most LEED points because it aligns with the goals and criteria of the LEED v4 Location and Transportation category,which aims to reduce the environmental and human health impacts of transportation and promote sustainable site selection1. By renovating a large building in a diverse, walkable business

district and central transit connectivity, the project can:
* Preserve existing buildings and reduce the demand for new construction materials and land development2
* Enhance the livability, vitality, and diversity of the urban area and support mixed-use development3
* Provide access to quality transit options and reduce the reliance on private vehicles, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and encourage alternative modes of travel4
* Support walkability and connectivity to various amenities and services within walking distance5
* Avoid locating on sensitive lands or prime farmland that could support open space, habitat, or agriculture These strategies can help the project earn points for various credits under theLocation and Transportation category, such as LEED for Neighborhood Development Location, Surrounding Density and Diverse Uses, Access to Quality Transit, Bicycle Facilities, Reduced Parking Footprint, High Priority Site and Equitable Development1.

QUESTION NO: 20
기존 건물을 현재 사용에 더 적합하게 만드는 시스템 개선 사항을 식별하고 인식하기 위해 수행되는 프로세스는 무엇입니까?
A. 에너지 모델링
B. 재시운전
C. 수명주기 평가
D. 기본 커미셔닝(Cx)
Answer: B
Explanation:
Retrocommissioning is a process applied to existing buildings to ensure that they continue to perform optimally for the current use. This process involves checking systems to see if they function as intended, making necessary repairs or improvements, and ensuring that building staff are trained in the operation and maintenance of systems. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 21
통합적 접근 방식에 동일한 팀 구성원이 두 번 이상 참여하게 되면 다음과 같은 결과가 나타납니다.
A. 시스템적 사고의 감소
B. 사용자들이 해당 프로세스를 더 잘 수행하게 됨
C. LEED 점수 더 많이 획득하기
D. 새로운 아이디어의 부족
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 22
상업용 LEED 평가 시스템에서 실버 레벨 인증을 받으려면 어떤 점수 범위가 필요합니까?
A. 30-39점
B. 40-49점
C. 50-59점

D. 60-69점

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the commercial LEED rating systems, achieving 40-49 points will result in Silver level certification. The points are awarded based on how well the project meets various sustainability criteria set out in the LEED rating system. References: LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 23

어떤 전략이 프로젝트의 지속 가능성 목표에 대한 합의를 구축하는 데 도움이 될까요?

A. 차레트 주최

B. 건물 거주자 조사

C. 프로젝트 성과표 배포

D. 프로젝트 사양에 LEED 언어 포함

Answer: A

Explanation:

A charrette is a strategy that can help build consensus for a project's sustainability goals. A charrette is an intensive, collaborative, and creative workshop that brings together the project team and other stakeholders to define the project goals, scope, and strategies. A charrette can help to establish a common vision, identify synergies, and prioritize actions for a green building project. A charrette can also foster communication, trust, and buy-in among the participants13. References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, LEED v4 BD+C Reference Guide3

QUESTION NO: 24

다음 중 위치 및 교통 측면에서 LEED 포인트를 극대화할 수 있는 사이트는 어디인가요?

A. 대중 교통 연결성이 뛰어난 도시 지역의 그린필드 부지

B. 교통 연결성이 있는 도시 외곽의 충전 부지

C. 교통 연결성이 어느 정도 있는 저밀도 지역의 그린필드 부지

D. 상당한 교통 연결성을 갖춘 기존 동네 내의 보충 부지

Answer: D

Explanation:

An infill site within an existing neighborhood with substantial transit connectivity would maximize LEED points under Location and Transportation. An infill site is a site that has been previously developed or graded and is surrounded by existing development. An existing neighborhood is a geographic area with a variety of land uses, such as residential, commercial, educational, or recreational. Substantial transit connectivity means that the site has access to multiple modes of public transportation, such as buses, trains, light rail, or bicycles.

The LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook states that one of the intents of the Location and Transportation category is to "encourage development within existing communities and public transit infrastructure" [1, p. 12]. References: [LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook], [Location and Transportation | U.S. Green Building Council]

QUESTION NO: 25

새로운 건물을 지을 때, 어느 위치에 짓는 것이 온실가스 배출량을 줄이는 데 가장 큰 영향을 미칠까요?

A. 경제개발지구

B. 브라운필드 지역

C. 이전에 개발된 사이트

D. 교외가 아닌 도시 중심

Answer: D

Explanation:

LEED promotes compact, transit-rich locations:

"Locating a project in an area that supports walking, biking, and mass transit... will result in lower GHG emissions from reduced car travel." Urban centers offer the best access to alternative transport and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

QUESTION NO: 26

어떤 용어가 소비자에게 제품이나 정책이 실제보다 환경 친화적인 것처럼 묘사하기 위해 제공되는 잘못된 정보를 설명하는 데 사용됩니까?

A. 생체모방

B. 그린워싱

C. 녹색 인프라

D. 환경인증

Answer: B

Explanation:

Greenwashing is a term that describes misinformation presented to consumers to portray a product or policy as being more environmentally friendly than it is. Greenwashing can be done by using vague or misleading claims, false labels or certifications, irrelevant or exaggerated benefits, or hidden trade-offs. Greenwashing can deceive consumers into buying products or supporting policies that are not trulygreen, and undermine the credibility and effectiveness of genuine green initiatives1 . References: LEED v4 Green Associate Candidate Handbook1, EPA's Greenwashing

QUESTION NO: 27

프로젝트에 가장 적합한 평가 시스템을 결정할 때 적용되는 백분율 규칙은 무엇입니까?

A. 30/70 규칙

B. 40/60 규칙

C. 50/50 규칙

D. 60/40 규칙

Answer: B

Explanation:

The percentage rule is a method to determine the most appropriate LEED rating system for a project when several rating systems may be applicable1. To use this rule, first assign a rating systemto each square foot or square meter of the building, and then choose the most appropriate rating system based on the resulting percentages1. The entire gross floor area of a LEED project must be certified under a single rating system and is subject to all prerequisites andattempted credits in that rating system1. The percentage rule states that if

one rating system covers more than 60% of the gross floor area, that rating system should be used1. If no rating system covers more than 60% of the gross floor area, but one covers more than 40%, then that rating system should be used1. If no rating system covers more than 40% of the gross floor area, then the project team can choose any applicable rating system1. Therefore, the answer is B. 40/60 rule.
=
LEED rating system selection guidance

QUESTION NO: 28
재료 및 자원 범주의 학점은 무엇에 초점을 두고 있나요?
A. 프로젝트에 사용되는 재료의 양 줄이기
B. 기존 건축자재보다 에너지 효율이 높은 자재 선택
C. 건축 자재의 전체 수명 주기와 관련된 구체화된 영향 최소화
D. 프로젝트 팀이 최소 비용으로 가장 많은 환경적 이점을 제공하는 재료를 선택하도록 돕습니다.
Answer: C
Explanation:
The Materials and Resources (MR) category focuses on reducing the environmental, economic, and social impacts of building materials from extraction to disposal12. It encourages the use of materials that have lower embodied energy, less waste, more recycled content, and better life-cycle performance12.
LEED v4: Building Design + Construction Guide - U.S. Green Building Council1 Credit's Supporting LEED's Materials and Resources Category | Legrand2

QUESTION NO: 29
프로젝트 현장에서 기능적이고 장식적인 경관을 전략적으로 배치하면 현장의 양을 줄일 수 있습니다.
A. 폐기물 영역
B. 민감한 영역
C. 투과성 영역
D. 불투수 지역
Answer: D
Explanation:
Strategically locating functional and decorative hardscape on a project site can reduce the amount of on-site impervious area. Impervious surfaces are surfaces that do not allow water to infiltrate into the ground (e.g., concrete or asphalt). By reducing these surfaces, we can increase water infiltration, which helps recharge groundwater supplies and reduces stormwater runoff that can lead to erosion and water pollution. References:
LEED Green Associate Candidate Handbook, U.S. Green Building Council resources

QUESTION NO: 30
LEED 인증 시스템은 다음과 같은 목적으로 설계되었습니다.
A. 현지 친환경 건축 규정의 기준 역할을 합니다.
B. 지역 건축법규의 상한선 역할을 합니다.

C. 지역 건축법을 보완하는 역할을 합니다.
D. 국가 녹색 건축법규의 모델 역할을 합니다.
Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 31
다음 중 실내 환경 품질을 다루는 것은 무엇입니까?
A. ASHRAE901
B. ASHRAE 62 1
C. 1992년 에너지 정책법(EPAct of 1992)
D. 몬트리올 의정서
Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 32
다음 중 프로젝트 팀이 양질의 교통수단을 이용할 수 있는지 판단하는 데 가장 도움이 되는 것은 무엇입니까? 라지 계산기
A. 주차장 접근
B. 주변 밀도
C. 건물 내 기능적 출입구의 수량
D. 대중교통의 이용 가능성 및 운행 빈도
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 33
건물 및 자재 재활용은 프로젝트의 지속가능성 목표 달성에 기여합니다.
A. 원자재 사용량 감소
B. 재료 선택 단계에서 시간을 절약할 수 있습니다.
C. 프로젝트의 전체 건설 예산을 낮추는 것
D. 화석 연료 추출의 대안으로 폐기물 에너지화 활용
Answer: A
Explanation:
Building and material reuse contribute to the sustainability goals of a project by reducing the use of raw materials, which can save energy, water, and natural resources, as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions, waste generation, and environmental impacts. By reusing existing buildings or materials, project teams can avoid the extraction, processing, transportation, and disposal of new materials, which can have significant environmental and social costs. LEED v4.1 recognizes and rewards multiple strategies for building and material reuse in the Building-Life Cycle Impact Reduction credit1.

QUESTION NO: 34
건물 설계 및 건설(신축 및 대규모 리노베이션)의 에너지 및 분위기 범주에서 획득할 수 있는 최대 점수는 다음과 같습니다.
A. 33
B. 35
C. 30
D. 31

Answer: A
Explanation:
According to the LeadingGreen LEED GA Study Guide:
"In LEED v4 for BD+C: New Construction, the Energy and Atmosphere category offers a maximum of 33 points." These points are awarded across various credits like Optimize Energy Performance, Demand Response, and Renewable Energy.

QUESTION NO: 35
최소 프로그램 요구 사항(MPR)에 따라 LEED 인증을 취득하는 데 적합한 프로젝트는 다음 중 어느 것입니까?
A. 총 연면적 15,000ft²를 차지하는 새로운 주차장 건설
B. 기존에 개발된 토지에 12,000 ft²의 연건평을 차지하는 신축 건물
C. 복원을 목적으로 한 역사적 건물로 연면적 900ft²를 차지함
D. 주 간에 이동할 수 있는 트레일러에 부착된 이동식 주택
Answer: B
Explanation:
LEED MPRs state:
"Must be in a permanent location on existing land... Must use reasonable LEED boundaries... Must comply with project size requirements: BD+C and O+M: minimum 1,000 sq ft..." Only option B satisfies all these conditions.